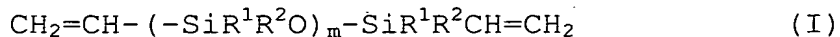


CLAIMS

1. A radiopaque and aseptic material for impression-taking for use in implantodontics comprising a first component A and a second component B; said components

5 A and B are chosen among diorganopolysiloxane polymers having the following formula (I):



where R^1 and R^2 are a substituted or un-substituted monovalent hydrocarbon radical; the integer m is such
10 that the viscosity of the polymer at 23°C is comprised from 50 cP to 1,000,000 cP, wherein said material further comprises an insoluble radio-opacifying filler.

2. The material according to claim 1, in which the insoluble radio-opacifying filler is selected from the
15 group consisting:

- finely divided metals: zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum;

- finely divided alloys of the aforesaid metals:
20 zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum;

- finely divided oxides of the aforesaid metals:
25 zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum; yttrium oxide, bismuth oxide, ytterbium oxide, tungsten oxide, niobium oxide, tantalum oxide, molybdenum oxide, zirconium oxide;

30 - finely divided sulfates of the aforesaid metals: zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum; barium sulfate and strontium sulfate;

- finely divided carbonates of the aforesaid metals: zinc, tungsten, silver, ytterbium, yttrium, gadolinium, zirconium, strontium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum and lanthanum, bismuth oxycarbonate, strontium carbonate; and

- other compounds such as bismuth oxychloride, calcium tungstate, tungsten carbide, wolfram carbide, molybdenum carbide, niobium carbide, tantalum carbide and zirconium carbide.

3. The material according to claim 1, in which the groups R^1 and R^2 are selected from the group comprising: methyl, ethyl, phenyl, vinyl or 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl radical.

4. The material according to claim 3, in which the groups R^1 and R^2 are methyl.

5. The material according to claim 1, in which integer m is such that the viscosity of the polymer at 23°C is comprised from 200 to 100,000 cP.

6. The material according to claim 1, in which said material further comprises silicone oils as plasticizers.

7. The material according to claim 1, in which component A further comprises a hydrosilylation catalyst.

8. The material according to claim 1, in which component (B) further comprises a reticulating agent.

9. The material according to claim 1, in which said material further comprises a filler chosen among: extending fillers with filling, sliding and appearance properties; and reinforcing fillers with reinforcing function.

10. The material according to claim 9, in which extending fillers are chosen among: calcium carbonate, infusorial earth, iron oxide, aluminum silicates and alumina having a BET surface below 50 m²/g.

11. The material according to claim 9, in which reinforcing fillers are chosen between: fumed silica or precipitated silica.

12. A process for preparing the material according to claim 1, which comprises the step of:

- adding an insoluble radio-opacifying filler to component A or B,
- mixing said components one to the other short before use.

13. The process according to claim 12, wherein the insoluble radio-opacifying filler is added to components A and B.

14. A method for impression-taking in implantodontics, wherein the radiopaque and aseptic material according to any one claims 1-5 is used.